

# THE NEW YORK SUN.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, 1866.

## Which Party?

The political lines have now been drawn for the Fall election campaign, and the conservative men of the North are called upon to decide whom they will support. There are but two parties in the field, one of which is that popularly known as the Radical party; and the other is the party which has just been formally inaugurated by the Philadelphia Convention. Every voter who holds the welfare of the country paramount to party interests, should now carefully compare the principles of the two organizations, in order to form an intelligent conclusion as to their comparative merits. It is not difficult to make the comparison at hand upon which each stands clearly defined: the issues dividing them are plain and comprehensive, and there is no reason why any voter should long hesitate in making his choice. The platform of the Radicals practically embraces the action of the majority party in Congress during the last session. They justify and defend the policy of denying Congressional representation to the States lately in rebellion, and declare that these States shall be excluded until they shall have complied with certain conditions, and submitted to certain exactions, for which there is no constitutional warrant. The fact that a Southern member-elect to Congress is a good Union man, avails him nothing with the Radicals. They refused to let an Arkansas representative take his seat, notwithstanding the fact that the man was a gallant soldier in the Union army all through the rebellion. Moreover, the Radicals demand that the privilege of suffrage shall be given to the freedmen—a thing that New York and several other Northern States have repeatedly refused to do for the colored population. But with the record of the last Congress before the public, it is not necessary to allude at length to the policy of the Radical party. It may be summed up by saying that the North has got the South under its feet, and there it should keep it. The policy of the National Union party is based upon magnanimity, generosity and liberality, while at the same time firmly demanding security against a repetition of secession and rebellion. The platform of that party not only denies the right of secession in emphatic terms, but it obliges the South to forever renounce slavery; to repudiate the rebel debt; to endorse the national debt, and to pay a tribute of respect to the soldiers who crushed the rebellion. Here are four articles of agreement which the South signs by endorsing the Philadelphia platform, and the National Union party declare that no further concessions can rightfully be exacted. They say to the people that the South is crushed, impoverished, nearly ruined; that we require the Southern people to give us guarantees for their future good behavior within the Union, and we now believe that the good of the country will be best promoted by taking the South by the hand, accepting its professions of renewed friendship, and cultivating kindly relations between the two great sections of the Union. The Radicals and the National Union party agree upon the point that the South should give guarantees for future good behavior, but the former go so far as to make requirements which their own States here at the North will not accede to. The difference between them is this: The Radicals say to the South, "We have got you down, and mean to keep you there." The National Union party say to the South, "You are whipped; you have given guarantees for good conduct in the future: here is our hand, let us be friends." Which party will Conservative men choose?

## A Word To Colored Men.

The colored people of this country are at present in what may be termed a transition state. The commencement of the late rebellion suddenly inaugurated a great change in their relations to their white fellow-countrymen, and whether the full benefits of this change shall be soon enjoyed, or be postponed to the indefinite future, depends to a very great extent upon the colored people themselves. The black man should never forget that every white person with whom he comes in contact, belongs to one of the three following classes: 1st—Those who bitterly hate the negro race, and who are constantly watching for justification of their hate. 2d—Those who once belonged to the class of negro haters, but who, by the events of the rebellion, been brought to regard the black man with a certain degree of respect, and are almost ready to admit that he who will fight for the flag should be allowed to vote for the flag. These also are watchers, but for reasons opposite to those indiscernible class number one. 3d—Those who have always been, and always will be, earnest and consistent advocates of the rights of man, independent of race or color. This last class are also watchers—earnest watchers—because they have realized through many long years how difficult it is for the negro to secure friends; how easy for him to make enemies. To illustrate the influence of the colored man's personal conduct and bearing upon the interests of his whole race, we will describe two incidents of recent occurrence.

A bright looking and well dressed young negro entered a night car of the Third Avenue line, and seating himself in a corner, spread his lower limbs at full length along the seat. An elderly gentleman afterwards entered and manifested his desire to occupy a portion of the space monopolized by the colored man. To this the latter objected, saying sharply, as he pointed to the opposite side: "There is plenty of room over there." The result was that a murmur of indignation arose upon all sides, and the foolish youth soon found himself sprawling upon the street, having been kicked out of the car. The conduct of this man, of course, intensified the hatred of any among the passengers who were enemies of his race, and disgusted those who were growing to be his friends. The other case was this: A roughly clad middle-aged negro stepped into a night car of the same line, and placing his hat under the seat, leaned his head back and fell asleep. The car gradually filled, and soon every seat was occupied. At this juncture a man in the outward garb of a gentleman, and who had been standing for some time upon the platform, approached the sleeping negro, and rudely grasping his arm, ordered him to "take his turn at standing up." It was at first hard to make the sleepy colored man understand the situation, but when he did he replied, in low and respectful tones, "I have been very hard at work all day, and am tired and half sick. I have paid for my seat, and don't see why I can't keep it—if I am a nigger." This reply, which would have satisfied most men, only served to enrage the persons to

whom it was addressed, and he seized the negro by the neck and attempted to pull him up. But here every passenger in the car arose to his feet; loudly protesting against the outrage, and the ruffian was quickly pushed to the back platform, where he quietly remained during the rest of his journey. This negro, it will be seen, secured his just rights; maintained the dignity of his manhood, and, no doubt, made from among the passengers several fast friends for his people. The colored people of the United States can never "allow" their way to what they believe to be their rights. They must strive by a modest demeanor, coupled with true self-respect, to multiply the number of their white friends, so that in the end complete justice may be done them by free and willing hearts and hands.

## The Sun and the City Railroads.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that one of the city railroad companies manifest a disposition to accept the proposition which we made through the Sun, several days ago, with regard to the selling of tickets "at places convenient to the public." Our proposition was made to the railroad companies collectively, and had a two-fold object, one part of which was to furnish conveniences for the procurement of tickets by the public, and the other was to make the tickets cosmopolitan—those on our road being good on all the rest. A great convenience to the public would result from such an arrangement but only the one company alluded to has signified a willingness to accept our proposal. We made the proposition in good faith, with the sole object of benefiting the public, and we are now ready to carry it out in respect to one or all of the roads. The correspondence speaks for itself:

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY R. R. CO.,  
NEW YORK, Aug. 14, 1866.

*Proprietors N. Y. Sun:*—Sir.—I beg to inform you that you have offered, through your paper, to sell tickets, issued by the railroad companies, for the accommodation of those who wish to purchase them, and without entailing any expense to the companies which issue them. As this Company is desirous to furnish every facility which can be reasonably asked for public accommodation, as far as it can do so conveniently with a proper regard for its own interests, I request to be informed, in writing, the nature of the proposal you make on this subject.

Very respectfully,  
Your obt. servant,  
W. M. CHAPMAN, President.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1866.  
Sir.—The proposition referred to in your note of yesterday (only now received by me) was substantially this:

That I would myself bear all the expense of furnishing suitably engraved or printed tickets for travel on the various city railroads, and would bear all the expense of sending them at this office—the location of which is remarkable, by contrast to the down-town terminus of all the different roads—the price of the tickets to be the exact fare of 6c and one-cent each, and the companies to be paid daily or otherwise, and a 5 per centage rate for all tickets taken up and returned to me.

My object in making this offer is the accommodation of the public, in two ways—by furnishing a central down-town depot where tickets may be obtained at the exact legal fare, and by providing one single ticket which will be good on either or the lines of railway.

That such an "universal ticket" arrangement would be of great benefit to the Railroad Companies, by inducing them to make their lines more convenient, and by narrowing the opportunities for pettiness up on them, there can be no question.

For myself, I should expect to incur the expense of this arrangement as my contribution to the good of that public whose servant, in this matter, I propose to become.

To obtain the best effect from the proposed arrangement, it would be expedient to make the arrangement with a majority of the Railroad Companies; but the sum of money among them may not be enough, I will now myself endeavor to find my part of the proposition, with any one or more of them, for our joint sake.

Trusting that this will prove a satisfactory reply to your enquiry, I remain, yours truly,

M. S. REAGAN,  
Proprietor N. Y. SUN.

To Wm. Richardson, President Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Co.

To remove any impression, conveyed by the above correspondence, that we design to make the Sun the only place where Railroad tickets would be sold to the public (in the event of our offer being accepted by the Railroad Companies), we would also agree to designate half a dozen or more "convenient places," located at points where the largest number of people could most readily provide themselves with this "Railroad Currency."

## The Fenians—Alarm in Canada.

But little is heard at present in regard to Fenian operations, although it is stated that the organization is making preparations for another "raid on the frontier." It would seem that the Canadians have some knowledge of their movements, and are making great preparations to receive them.

On August the 18th, the Major commanding the 10th Reg't is received the following order from the "Ministre des Armes": "The 10th Reg't will be ready equipped in all respects to move into camp on Friday next, the place to be bivouac'd to be ready. The men to take no personal effects beyond knapsacks. Each man to have 60 rounds of ball cartridges in his pouch; also 50 rounds to be taken in with the fusillement as reserve." The Toronto Leader says this action of the government is timely, for the people along the Niagara frontier are a majority of the Railroad Companies; but the sum of money among them may not be enough, I will now myself endeavor to find my part of the proposition, with any one or more of them, for our joint sake.

Trusting that this will prove a satisfactory reply to your enquiry, I remain, yours truly,

M. S. REAGAN,

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*Hove Sewing Machine Company, No. 693 Broadway, N. Y. Elias Hove, Jr., President. Agents wanted.*

*Wheeler & Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway, N.Y.*

*Grover & Baker's First Permanent Elasticating Sewing Machine for family use, and improved Lock Stitch Machine for tailors and manufacturers, 495 Broadway, New York, and 235 Fulton St., Brooklyn.*

*Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out, and is decidedly the best preservation for the hair known, sold by Rushton, 10 Astor House, and druggists. 362*

*DEATHS.*

*BANKER.—On Aug. 16th, Kate Madeline, youngest child of Henry H. and Cornelia Banker, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.*

*Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 224 South First St., Brooklyn, E. D., this Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.*

*HOY.—On Friday, Aug. 17th, Bridget Hor, in the 55th year of her age, a native of the County Monaghan, Parish of Clonaburit, Ireland.*

*Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 110 Suffolk St.*

*KERRIGAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, Charles Kerrigan, aged 5 years.*

*The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 60 Clarkson St., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock.*

*KIERSTED.—On the 16th inst., after a long and tedious illness, Annie Young, wife of J. B. Kiersted.*

*The funeral will take place from her late residence, 157 West 1st St., on Sunday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M.*

*The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.*

*LESTER.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, John Lester, youngest son of James and Jane Lester, at 3 Bayard Street.*

*The funeral will take place this Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.*

*MCABE.—Ellen, the beloved wife of Peter McCabe—widow of the late Dr. Daniel McAbey, a native of Leixlip, Ireland.*

*The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 222 West 1st St., without further notice.*

*PEYTON.—On Friday, Aug. 16, Mrs. Peyton, wife of Dr. J. L. Peyton, of Albany, N. Y.*

*RELATIVES and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Saturday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, at 355 Spring St.*

*STOCK SALES—FIRST BOARD.*

*11,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 100 Am. Coal..... 69*

*15,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 130 W. Ind. Coal..... 69*

*15,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 200 Quis. Coal..... 69*

*12,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 300 do..... 69*

*5,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 500 Spruce Hill Coal..... 69*

*10,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 100 Lehigh & C. Coal..... 69*

*1,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 100 Boston Wat. P. Coal..... 69*

*12,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 100 N. Y. Coal..... 69*

*10,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 100 M. & S. N. W. Coal..... 69*

*10,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 100 C. & L. E. Coal..... 69*

*15,000 U. S. \$1, ep. 11 1/2 100 C. & L. E. Coal..... 69*

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